The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Men, like bullets, go farthest when they are smoothest.—Jean Richter.

WHOLE NO. 1009. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1930 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 20, NO. 22.

## UNCLE SAM HAS NEW LATIN POLICY; DID BUSINESS LOSS FORCE CHANGE?

Washington, Aug. 9.—Popular attention is not given to a Department of State announcement that a "new Monroe doctrine" will be formally proclaimed and that present policies of placing marines in South American countries at the first sign of internal trouble will be abandoned.

Close observers of conditions below the Rio Grande suggest that the changed American policy is because we are losing customers in these Southern Republics, who resent a denial of control over their affairs. This loss of markets has forced other viewpoints.

The author of the new plan is J. Reuben Clark, under-secretary of state during the Coolidge regime. Clark holds that the Monroe Doctrine was intended to stop European interference on this side of the Atlantic, and that such interference should be opposed by the United States on the theory that our interests would eventually be affected if this practice continued.

President Roosevelt was the author of the new system which permitted the "invasions" of Cuba, Mexico, Haiti, Nicaragua and other Latin countries whenever internal troubles developed. President Coolidge elaborated this system by the claim that the American flag follows every American citizen. This overturned the former theory that when an American citizen entered another land he was under the laws of that country.

It is believed that the Clark theory will go far in developing a more friendly feeling between citizens in southern republics who can adjust their internal differences without aid of American marines.

## Davis Urges Shorter Workday For Relief of Unemployment

Washington, Aug. 9.—Secretary of Labor Davis urges employers to abolish the 7-day week and the 10 and 12-hour day as a means of relieving unemployment. An improvement of hours of labor by his department revealed that many concerns still impose these long work periods.

Commenting on the hours of labor in the iron and steel plants of Birmingham, Ala., Secretary Davis said: "A straight eight-hour day, even with six days a week, would considerably more than double the employment in those plants.

"And if that district with one industry would go on an eight-hour day and five-day week it would regularly employ three men where it now employs one, which would make a very appreciable dent in the army entirely absorb, Birmingham's unemployed."

## UNORGANIZED WORKERS HAVE POVERTY WAGES

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 9.—Edward F. McGrady, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, assisted the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in its strike here against sweatshops, low wages and miserable working conditions. In a speech McGrady claimed that "one-quarter of the working men and women of Baltimore are living in poverty and that their wages do not supply the necessary food, clothing and other necessities for a decent life." He also declared that "there is another quarter of the workers whose incomes allow them the bare necessities but usually not enough of the proper nourishment to keep them in good health." Mr. McGrady pointed out that these two groups are largely unorganized workers.

The statements about poverty and near poverty by the A. F. of L. organizer were challenged, but recent official figures give good support to their correctness.

The Peoples' Court declares that "the usual decrease in poverty cases generally expected in summer did not materialize this year."

Chief Constable Doyle submitted figures showing that 11,735 poor persons were evicted from the homes during the first six months of 1930, compared with 9,140 evictions during the first six months of 1929.

Rent cases which formerly numbered about 35 a day have now jumped to 125 per day.

Mr. McGrady maintained that these figures would continue to grow and that the only salvation for the Baltimore workers is organization. The strike of the Ladies' Garment Workers was successful. They obtained the union shop, shorter working hours and increased wages.

### STATE OLD-AGE PENSIONS FORM OF PAUPER RELIEF

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Old age "pensions" in New York State will be limited to needy persons 70 years old and over, declared Charles H. Johnson, commissioner of the State department of social welfare. He said that the "pension" is not a pension at all, but a system of poor relief. To secure the most "relief" a person must be 70 years of age, unable to support himself either in whole or in part, and have no relatives or other person able to support him and responsible under the law for his support. Persons living continuously in institutions are not eligible for the relief.

### FARM WAGES DROP

Washington, Aug. 9.—Farm wages decreased 3 per cent from April 1 to July 1, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

During this time, usually, there is a seasonal increase of 6 per cent, it was stated.

## Protect Workers from Job Killers; Pension Machine Production Victims

Manchester, Eng., Aug. 9.—Municipal authorities should be considerate of the interests of the workers in applying labor-displacing machinery and methods to municipal undertakings, declares the Manchester and Salford Trades Council in a memorandum on rationalization.

The memorandum points out that due to the growth of municipal ownership in recent years an increasing number of workers have become municipal employees. The ruthless application of labor-displacing machinery and devices and so-called efficiency technique, organization and methods affect an ever larger number of municipal workers.

The trades council admits that municipal services must be carried on in the most efficient and progressive manner, but contends that rationalization should be applied with the least possible hardship and unemployment among the workers. It is this social aspect of the rationalization that the memorandum stresses.

**"The capitalist employer can discharge workmen without any concern for the interests of the public generally or the workmen in particular," the memorandum states. "But to the municipal authority the workmen in its employ are not merely workmen, they are citizens.**

**"If the rationalization of the public services entails the curtailing down of the working personnel, then the persons consequently unemployed are not merely handed upon them become a public charge, and the authorities are still further and more acutely faced and gravely menacing problem of unemployment.**

**"Municipal rationalization must of necessity take into account provision for or re-absorption of those workers rendered redundant by any change or improvement effected."**

The memorandum asserts that municipal corporations should view rationalization of municipal services not merely in the light of employers but in the public interests and must, consequently, recognize their obligation to the workers in the services. It recommends long-term construction projects to absorb the workers displaced by rationalization and compensation or pensions for those subsequently found to be unemployable.

## Hoover Conference Helped Labor; Wages and Standards Maintained

Washington, Aug. 9.—The stabilizing effect of the conference of representatives of business and labor called by President Hoover last November is becoming "more and more apparent," President Green of the American Federation of Labor told the President.

The conferences were very helpful in maintaining both wages and working standards, Green said.

Green called to invite the President to attend and address the fiftieth convention of the American Federation of Labor, which convenes in Boston, October 6. Mr. Hoover promised to do so if possible.

The official announcement of the A. F. of L. on the visit said:

"It was also explained to the President that the stabilizing effect of the conference of representatives of employers and employes which he convened at the White House on November 21 is becoming more and more apparent.

"With little exception, the action taken at this conference has served to steady and maintain the wage and working standards which prevailed in industry prior to the period which marked the beginning of the unemployment situation.

"President Hoover rendered a great service when he called this conference.

"Employers of labor who have maintained wage standards and working conditions during this long continued period of unemployment and depression have shown their faith in the value of high wages as an essential requirement to the maintenance of prosperity.

"Employers of labor who have maintained wage levels and have refused to reduce wages and who are striving to the utmost to bring about a return of normal conditions in prosperity through the payment and maintenance of high wages deserve to be commended.

"In like manner labor organizations and the representatives of labor are to be commended for the service they have rendered in maintaining cooperation and in preventing interruption and strike.

"Through this kind of cooperation and service we will ultimately bring about a return to normal conditions and overcome the evil of unemployment."

## IMBIBING FACTS NOT EDUCATION

By SOLOMON LEVITAN
Treasurer, State of Wisconsin

Imbibing facts does not constitute an education. The mind and heart must be developed so that individual education is a benefit to fellow men.

Unless a piece of pine wood is properly prepared, the resin will continue to come out of the grained wood, and take a fine polish in the beginning. So it is with an education; unless the ideals are refined, coarseness and vulgarity will crop out.

Men with a fine technical education, recognized for their leadership in the line of work, may have natures so debased that their education avails little in their human relationships. Even professors sometimes have perverted ideals.

All the suffering and unhappiness in life is the result of false education.

Frequently we meet the so-called finished product of a college which is a combination of arrogance, of intellectualism and ignorance of ethical discrimination.

## U. S. LIFTS EMBARGO ON SOVIET WOOD PULP

Washington, Aug. 9.—Shipments of wood pulp from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, temporarily denied entry into the United States on the charge that convict labor had been employed in handling the product, were released and allowed to pass customs by an order from the United States Treasury Department, whose officials claimed the charge of convict labor had not been sustained.

The Treasury Department has a number of demands calling for an embargo against Soviet Union exports, lumber and manganese. The parties who ask for the ban claim that convict labor is used on these products. The Treasury Department announces that it is investigating these charges and will bar the products from the United States if the investigation discloses the use of convict labor.

The wood pulp, coal, lumber and manganese embargo cases are all produced in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in plants owned and operated by the Soviet government. The export and import trade of the Soviet Union is also operated by the Soviet Union government.

The products about which complaint has been made are sold in the United States by the Amtorg Trading Corporation whose head office is in New York City. The corporation is owned by the government of the Soviet Union.

## PELLAGRA SLAUGHTERS SOUTHERN WORKERS

Durham, N. C., Aug. 9.—Pellagra has broken out among the workers in North Carolina. It is essentially a poverty disease and is most widespread during periods of extreme impoverishment. It results from restricted diets of too much corn meal, fat back and dried beans. It attacks the skin, nerves and brain. Continued depression in the low-wage cotton, lumber and seamless hosiery mills force the workers in these industries to subsist on these cheap foods.

According to Dr. Laughinghouse, executive secretary of the State board of health, more than 20,000 persons in North Carolina are afflicted with the disease. Four hundred and sixty-eight people died from it during the first seven months of 1930 and 1,442 new cases were reported.

### NEW INDUSTRIAL DISEASE HANDED OUT TO WORKERS

London, Aug. 9.—The increasing use of asbestos in industry has subjected workers to a new occupational disease affecting the lungs, according to Sir Thomas Oliver, well-known expert on industrial diseases.

"Pulmonary asbestosis," the scientific name for the new disease, disables and ultimately kills the workers who contract it.

## FRENCH WORKERS STRIKE FOR INCREASED WAGES

Paris, France, Aug. 9.—A widespread strike affecting the industrial region of northern France has been declared. The organized public building and textile workers are leading the movement.

The workers demand increased wages to reimburse them for the increased cost of living caused by the high insurance rates, under which they are compelled to pay definite percentages of their wages to the insurance fund. Organized employers generally have refused to grant the increase.

In some instances employers have offered to pay the workers' social insurance dues as a bonus at the end of the year to all workers who have been regular in attendance and against whom there have been no complaints. Organized labor has rejected this "good conduct" recompense and insists that wages must be increased to make up for the social insurance dues.

## MOONEY-BILLINGS WORK DESCRIBED BY NOCKELS

San Francisco, Aug. 9.—Edward N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, told the California Supreme Court of his 13 years' work in behalf of Mooney and Billings now serving life sentences for their alleged participation in the bomb explosions on Preparedness Day in 1916. Nockels explained how he located John MacDonald, confessed perjurer in the trials of the two men, and did other work in their behalf.

He said he knew of no money received by MacDonald except the expenses of his trip to the coast in 1921, which Nockels paid on behalf of the Chicago Federation.

### HOMES CONFERENCE CREATED BY HOOVER

Washington, Aug. 9.—President Hoover has appointed a conference to study home building and home ownership. The major object of the conference will be the "removal of influences which seriously limit the spread of home ownership, both town and country." The President thinks that second mortgages, from which the home buyer only gets $75 out of every $100 which he borrows, seriously lessen home ownership, and suggests that this 25 per cent toll taken by home mortgage concerns is too high a price for the services they render.

President Hoover designated the American Federation of Labor as a member of the conference.

### INJUNCTION JUDGES FAVOR EMPLOYERS

University, Va., Aug. 9.—Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, attacked the equity courts for issuing injunctions in labor disputes, in an address before the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia. Such injunctions, he said, are a denial of restraining orders. "The employer," he declares, "is the favorite of the court and labor is given no equality with him. The complainant's chair appears to be reserved for the employer or his representative.

"As a remedy for the present injunction situation Mr. Olander urged the enactment of legislation by Congress and in the States to limit the powers of injunctions and restraining orders.

**PUBLIC OWNERSHIP TO BE ISSUE**

New York, Aug. 9.—The State committee of the Socialist Party will make the public ownership of electric light and power facilities the major issue in the New York State election this fall.

The committee made provision for the inclusion on non-party members on special committees for the mobilization of Independent voters for the Socialist ticket.

## "LOST" DOCUMENTS SUPPORT M'DONALD

San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 9.—Police documents "lost" for 14 years, were presented to the California Supreme Court in the examination of John MacDonald, retracting witness in the Preparedness Day bombing trials, to refute his original identification of Thomas Mooney and Warren K. Billings, now serving life terms for the bombing.

The documents were a report made by MacDonald to the police two days after the bombing, July 22, 1916, in which his descriptions of the two men he claimed were implicated in the bombing varied definitely from his present true descriptions of Mooney and Billings. In spite of police knowledge of these reports, MacDonald was put on the stand during the subsequent trials to identify Mooney and Billings as the men he saw place the bomb.

## FEDERAL JOBLESS CENSUS FIGURES HELD "ABSURD"

New York, Aug. 9.—The New York Times joins with the Industrial Commissioner of New York State in condemning the United States Census Bureau for that feature of the federal unemployment census which counts as "employed" workers who have been laid off with the promise of employment in the future.

"It is absurd to speak of 4 per cent unemployment in any community, meaning thereby 4 per cent of the total population," says the Times. "When we speak of unemployed in percentages we mean as compared with the total number of workers in the community.

"All over the United States we may roughly say that the gainfully employed are about 40 per cent of the total population. A community with 4 per cent idle of the total population means really two and a half times that figure, or 10 per cent of unemployment."

## FEDERAL ROAD BUILDING RELIEVES UNEMPLOYMENT

Washington, Aug. 9.—An extra appropriation of $50,000,000 by Congress in April for highway construction in the Federal-aid system has contributed materially to the relief of unemployment, according to figures made public by the Roads Bureau.

In April, 1930, there were 20,200 employed on Federal-aid projects, which was 4,000 more than the number reported for April, 1929. In May, 31,400 workers were employed as against 26,600 in May, 1929, an increase of 4,800. In June 35,500 were at work, compared with 34,500 in June, 1929, an increase of 1,300.

These figures represent the workers employed by contractors in road construction, but do not include the workers employed in the manufacture of road materials.

### POOR VENTILATION LOWERS LABOR OUTPUT

Washington, Aug. 9.—Employers who refuse to install proper devices to regulate temperature, humidity and movement, and other atmospheric conditions are financially short-sighted, according to Dr. R. R. Sayers, chief surgeon of the United States Bureau of Mines.

From an investigation of the conditions at Butte, Montana, Dr. Sayers concludes that defective mine ventilation alone causes a loss of 30 per cent on the miner's output.

Factory and office temperature above 85 degrees Fahrenheit, Dr. Sayers declares, reduces output, although the reduction is less if the air circulates. High temperature also tends to increase accidents and has a debilitating effect on the general health of the workers.

## SUPREME COURT KILLED MINIMUM WAGE LAWS

Washington, Aug. 9.—The reactionary effect on social welfare legislation of the power arrogated to itself by the United States Supreme Court to nullify laws enacted by the Congress of the United States and approved by the President is stressed by the U. S. Women's Bureau in a statement on the status of minimum wage laws for women.

Only eight States now have minimum wage laws, and only seven are enforcing them. The Colorado law is a dead letter because the legislature refuses to make an appropriation for its enforcement.

In 1922, the District of Columbia minimum wage law, making it mandatory for employers in the capital of the nation to pay women workers certain definite rates at least a living wage, was disapproved by the majority of the Supreme Court as imposing an unwarranted burden on low-wage employers, who had the legal and moral right, according to the decision, to buy the labor power of working women on exactly the same basis as they bought commodities like potatoes and bread.

The majority declared that if the economic necessities of working women compelled them to sell their labor power for less than a living wage, the low-wage employers were neither morally nor legally responsible for that condition, and held that compelling the employers of working women to pay a living wage was a violation of the employers' rights set out in the Constitution of the United States. The majority opinion has therefore nullified the minimum wage law as unconstitutional.

The Women's Bureau states that the decision of the Supreme Court nullifying the District of Columbia law set a precedent of declaring a minimum wage law invalid. Following the decision some States nullified laws and the interest in their enforcement was lessened in other States.

According to the bureau's statement the argument against minimum wage laws to the effect that they tend to the maximum wage has not borne out in fact. The California minimum wage law is cited as an outstanding example of the tendency of such laws to push wages up rather than lower them.

## RUSSIAN COMMUNISM MENACE TO AMERICA

Boston, Mass., Aug. 9.—"The attempt of communistic Russia to infiltrate the free governments of the world with its propaganda and dollar is now a open and brazen attempt to undermine the American government," declares Gov. Frank G. Allen of Massachusetts.

"The brazen and open manner in which Russia's dictator has attempted to dominate the field of American economics should be sufficient to alert all patriotic organizations to the gravity of the situation," the Governor says. "It should inspire with a determination to combat vigorously every corner of our land the Soviet's attempt to impose upon America a system of government foreign to ours, and which has been branded as a complete failure."

Governor Allen contends that numerous instances of apparent economic conflict in the United States have not been the "genuine complaint of the situation," but the utterly nuisance of propagandists seeking to spread the seed of discontent and unrest."

### BANK NATIONALIZATION URGED FOR BRITISH LABOR

London, Eng., Aug. 9.—Great Britain's obsolete parliamentary system can shackle to the point of death any progressive act, declared George Bernard Shaw in discussing the slow progress made by the British trade union movement, and by making labor's social program the law of the land.

Shaw especially urged the Labor party to nationalize the banking system as soon as the party's position is thoroughly strong. The management of the banking system, he said, could be left in the hands of the present managers, working for the State instead of for private financiers."

**METAL WORKERS UNITE**

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 9.—Sheet metal workers organized as has elevator erectors. This is one result of an organizing campaign that is interesting many locals.

## Tennessee Rayon Workers Answer Employer Questions to Hold Jobs

Elizabethton, Tenn., Aug. 9.—The Bemberg and Glanzstoff mills are keeping a closer tab on their employes through a questionnaire system which has aroused considerable bitterness among workers and applicants for jobs.

All workers recently received a formidable looking blank and asked to fill it out so "the records of the company would be kept up to date."

The questionnaire delves into the personal affairs of the workers, asking among other things, how much rent the worker pays, whether he lives in a company house or an "independent," how many workers there are in the family, how many are employed at the mills, how much wages they receive, where they live, how much it costs them to get to work each day, whether they are married, single or separated; how much health, accident and life insurance is carried, and various other impertinent questions touching on the domestic life of the workers.

Some of the workers refused to fill out the answers. They were warned that if they wanted to keep their jobs they had better comply.

## A. F. OF L. CONDEMNS WAGE CUTS

Washington, Aug. 9.—An emphatic protest against the tendency of some employers to reduce wages during the present business depression is made in the Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor.

The number of reported wage cuts is growing. The wage-cutting employers claim that commodity prices have decreased, and that wage cuts are consequently necessary to lower production costs. The A. F. of L. Survey declares that this position is fallacious and insists that wage cuts will "lower living standards and reduce the buying power on which we must depend to increase production and keep the economic balance." Wage cuts bring rather than shorten the business depression.

"Organized labor maintains that costs should be cut by improving efficiency, not by cutting wages," the Survey says. "Trade unions can help to avoid wage cuts by actively participating in programs to reduce expenses, and by demanding efficient management. Every wage cut reduces the future market and delays prosperity. Every plant improvement hastens prosperity."

## WAGE CUTS SUICIDAL FOR BUSINESS REVIVAL

New York, Aug. 9.—The suggestion of the Wall Street Journal and similar reactionary employer agencies that employers should use the drastic reduction in prices which has taken place this year as a reason for attempting to enforce wage reductions "has evoked no sympathetic response from the country's industrial leaders," declares the New York World in an editorial which discusses the recent declaration of the executives of a number of large manufacturing companies against wage reductions to confirm this view. "The concensus among them was that such a policy, instead of relieving depression, would only tend to accentuate it," the World says.

While admitting that certain employers have already made "sporadic wage reductions" and expressing the fear that the "sporadic" wage reducers may increase, the World insists that "the determination of representative business men to maintain wage scales is one of the best assurances of a business revival on a sound basis as soon as demand and supplies are brought into better alignment. And one of the surest ways of postponing that day to normal would be a cowerted effort of employers to 'take it out on labor.'"

## A. F. OF L. ORGANIZATION EXTENDING IN SOUTH

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 9.—The decision of the Southern organization committee of the American Federation of Labor to open up a new field of organization work in the textile industry has given new impetus to the work in the South.

Francis J. Gorman, international vice president of the United Textile Workers, has completed a tour of the textile fields and found organizing work active. He told the committee he was well satisfied with the progress being made, and recommended that additional territory be included in the union activities.

The territory includes a region through western Alabama and on down through to Columbus, Ga. A United Textile organizer will work out of Anniston, Ala., where headquarters will be maintained. Local unions at Columbus, Danville, Va., Anniston, Huntsville and elsewhere were reported to be gaining in membership.

## 19,449 R. R. WORKERS KILLED AND INJURED

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 9.—Three hundred and ninety-four maintenance-of-way employes on railroads with operating revenues of $1,000,000 or more per year were killed in 1928 and 19,051 were injured, declares the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employes. The figures are compiled from data collected by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission. The death and injury rates are higher among these employes than for any other group of railroad workers except train and engine crews, and considerably higher than for all railroad employes combined.

## Re-education of Workless Remedy for Unemployment

Washington, Aug. 9.—Labor-displacing, job-destroying machinery will increase rather than decrease in the future, according to a statement by Percy W. Reeves, a member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. He declares that if labor-displacing machinery "deprives the worker of his job and at the same time no provision is made so that he can secure another, something is fundamentally wrong with the industry or the industrial training program in his country.

To relieve the unemployment caused by the revolutionary advance of mechanical production, Mr. Reeves urges the "training and adjustment of adults to new jobs." But there must be more than creating the army of unemployed by the uncontrolled introduction of the labor-displacing machinery itself, because as he visions our civilization those who own our industries must maintain their supremacy "in competition" with those who own the industries in other countries, and in this industrial armament competition the job-displacing machine is the outstanding and essential factor.

In regard to wages, Mr. Reeves holds that employers should pay the workers who hold the steady jobs "not only a living wage sufficient to supply the food, clothing and shelter necessary for existence," but also a "saving wage which will provide for the saving day" by something for a 'rainy day'." In addition, if we are to have "continued prosperity" the employing class must "even more than a saving wage, since the worker must have sufficient income to enable him to purchase some of the luxuries which we are manufacturing today." Among the luxuries Mr. Reeves includes "radios, the automobile, the electric refrigerator, and numerous mechanical servants' in the home.

Unless the employers see to it that the workers have steady jobs Mr. Reeves declares they are creating the "prey of the 'soap boxer' and join the ranks of the discontented."

As the views on the unemployment situation in particular and the industrial situation in general, the major stabilizing force is an army of efficient workers "who can do the work which their employers need to have done." He believes that vocational education, including the re-education of the out-of-works, old and young, to new jobs, is the one institution to achieve this result.

## WHEAT OUTPUT LIMIT DIFFICULT TO EFFECT

Washington, Aug. 9.—The weakness of the Federal Farm Board's policy of a 25 per cent reduction of wheat acreage to enable the wheat growers to boost wheat prices to a profitable figure is apparently the lack of an adequate system of compulsion to insure the acreage reduction which the board claims is necessary.

The board's policy is to restrict wheat production to an acreage that will satisfy the demands of the people of the United States. When this limit is reached the board believes the tariff on wheat will assert itself in the interest of better prices.

Due to those who study farm prices that a curtailment of 10 per cent in wheat acreage, nor 15 per cent, nor 20 per cent, will be effective, and voluntary reduction, which depends on the united action of thousands of grain growers, is not enough to be dependable. Last winter the board asked the cotton growers voluntarily to reduce their acreage 10 per cent. The reply was a reduction of but 2.7 per cent.

The farm board is now confronted with the problem of establishing a policy for the profitable use of the one-quarter to one-third farmers' land which the acreage curtailment, if effective, will bring about. The establishment presumably is the wheat farmers must leave one-quarter of their plant idle with overhead running on all the time.

### ROUTINE FACTORY LABOR DRIVES WORKERS INSANE

New York, Aug. 9.—The routine work of our present factory system drives many workers insane, declared Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, president of Brown University, in a sermon on the machine age.

"In an automobile assembly plant one worker's sole task is to place one rivet in the frame of the car as it comes along. Another personality, of the same identical action as his day's work," he said. "Such a routine, beyond its effect on the personality, is an admitted menace to sanity. The largest class in one insane asylum was recently known to be made up of people engaged in deadening routine tasks."

### INTELLECTUALS URGE FREE SPEECH FOR ALL

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 9.—Free speech and free press for all persons, including everybody, including Communists, was demanded in a statement issued by 62 prominent ministers, college men, and prominent women and college professors.

The statement was brought forth by the recent arrest and imprisonment here of six alleged Communists on the charge of criminal syndicalism by the distribution of circulars advocating Communism. The signers declare they do not endorse the principles of Communism, but insist that the "Communists should be protected in their constitutional rights of free speech and free assemblage."